



# Today's Advertisements.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

### PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF ALEXANDER STOPANI LATE OF VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG WHO DIED AT NAZARETH HOUSE HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, ON THE 31ST AUGUST, 1898.

TAKE NOTICE that Sir JOHN WORRELL BARRINGTON, Knight Chief Justice of Hongkong has limited the time for CREDITORS and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above ESTATE to SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1899.

All persons having any Claim against the above Estate are hereby required to send in the same to the Undersigned on or before the said first day of April, 1899.

Dated the 7th December, 1898.  
DEACON & HASTINGS,  
35, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong.

ROBERT GORDON SHEWAN,  
Executor of the above Estate.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

will produce a Pantomime entitled, 'THE YELLOW DWARF,' or 'HARLEQUIN THE KNAVE OF HEARTS, and the FAIR PRINCESS.'

On the following dates:—  
THURSDAY, 10th January, 1899.  
SATURDAY, 12th " "  
MONDAY, 14th " "  
WEDNESDAY, 16th " "  
SATURDAY, 18th " "

The TICKET OFFICE at the Theatre will be OPENED on THURSDAY, the 22nd Dec., at 10 A.M. and Seats can be Booked from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. every day; SUNDAYS and GENERAL HOLIDAYS excepted.

E. W. MITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

THE MUTUAL STORES,  
25, 27 & 29, POTTINGER STREET.

75 CENTS PER LB.

IN 1 & 1 1/2 POTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG,"

Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 3 P.M. of the 10th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSON, SOHNS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FOR THE SEASON 1898/1899.

Orders are executed from New Stocks only.

Priced Catalogues with Hints for Gardening can be obtained on Application.

These SEEDS are supplied to us by the best growers in the World. It is particularly requested that care be taken when sowing and supervision exercised over Chinese gardeners, whose incompetence in dealing with the Seeds may sometimes lead to disappointing results.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER

Supplies natural nourishment to the soil

IN TINS  
10lbs. each ... .. \$1.75  
25lbs. each ... .. \$4.50

## RANSOME'S LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market. Supplied at Manufacturer's Prices.

FERRINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR THE TROPICS, PRICE \$7.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDING THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

President McKinley's message to Congress as reported by Reuters foreshadows the entry of the United States into the future of China. He claims "friendly and unobscuring treatment for American commerce from new occupants of Chinese ports" which we presume refers to Kiaochow, Port Arthur, Tientsin and Wei-hai-wei. The welfare of China is evidently no longer to be regarded as the special charge of the European Powers. The United States by the new Colonial and Foreign policy to which they stand committed must now be regarded by the European Powers as a new factor to be taken into consideration in the Far Eastern problem. The aims of the British and Americans as regards China are one, as was recently pointed out by Lord Salisbury, but to the other Powers interested in Far Eastern affairs the entry of the United States among them cannot but be regarded as serious. It means that another has arisen to claim a share of the trade of China, another has to be reckoned with before any action can be undertaken and consequently the chances of collisions and disagreements are increased. The British can afford to welcome the entry of the Americans into Far Eastern politics but the Powers whose aims do not make for the "open door" must perforce view the matter otherwise.

The appointment of a committee to study the industrial and commercial conditions of China is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. If the investigations of the committee are intelligently and thoroughly carried out they cannot fail to benefit America's trade with China by placing the needs of the Chinese markets plainly before American manufacturers and exporters, who, from thus being shown the requirements of the Chinese, will be enabled to meet their customers half-way by adapting their goods to the market and not having to hunt for a market to fit the goods. Undoubtedly many new lines of trade could be opened up with China once the merchants and manufacturers were made acquainted with the requirements of the people and the classes of goods most suitable for the Chinese market. It takes a considerable time to create a demand in a conservative country such as China for any new and unfamiliar article, but a little local knowledge would often enable some slight change to be made which would render it more familiar

to the Chinese and more in accordance with their wants. As a case in point we might mention that the Malays will not look at an ordinary English axe or billhook, but readily buy axe heads and billhooks made in Birmingham but after the Malayan pattern.

We have heard it said that British manufacturers are too conservative in this respect. They frequently prefer to force their goods upon a market without taking into consideration their suitability for it; and as a result are sometimes ousted by their more enterprising cousins the Germans, who are ever ready to make changes in the quality or form of the goods supplied to native customers and are constantly on the lookout for new ideas and open to receive native suggestions. In these days of keen competition it is not enough to display one's goods and then sit down and patiently wait for buyers. The buyers will go to the shop that will supply them with the article best suited to their requirements and it is therefore necessary to find out the needs of the customer and supply them, and not wait until he discovers a use for the goods placed before him for inspection. It is a great pity, we have heard said, that the British merchants in the Far East do not establish industrial museums at the Treaty Ports, where British goods could be exhibited and information as to native wants collected. Such museums could be easily run by a syndicate of firms who would thus be able to adapt their imports to the needs of their customers, and by showing samples of new goods would probably create new wants and open out markets for articles as yet unknown in China.

## REUTERS MESSAGE.

### PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 8th.

President McKinley's message declares that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal with American control is indispensable. Referring to China he claims friendly and unobscuring treatment for American commerce from new occupants of Chinese ports; Proposes to appoint a Committee to study the commercial and industrial conditions of China, urges regular and frequent steamship communication under the American flag, with the new possessions including the Philippines; and endorses the proposed increase to the Army and Navy.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 8th at 11 35 a.m. Barometric changes are slight. Pressure remains high over Central China with moderate gradients and fresh to strong monsoon on the coast and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Moderate N.E. winds; fine.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The publication of this paper commenced at 5.45 p.m.

H.M.S. Alacrity was expected at Shanghai on the 4th inst.

For stealing a roll of silk a coolie to-day was held before Capt Hastings. Instead of silk he will have an intimate acquaintance with canvas or light sail cloth during the ensuing two months.

The total expenditure in connection with the recent Japanese Military Manoeuvres is estimated to amount to yen 257,000. Of this sum about yen 100,000 has been borne by the Imperial Household Department.

A SPECIAL telegram was received by the United Press on the evening of the 2nd inst. stating that Li Hung-chang had started on his inspection of the Yellow River. Accompanied by a goodly retinue he went via Tientsin.

THE Shanghai Daily Press learns that Chen Shao-lin, Admiral of the Yangtze has received orders from H.E. Lie, Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, to summon all the available ships of his squadron, by wire to Nanking, including torpedo boats.

A CORRESPONDENT reports that the Filipino Republic Congress, which holds its sittings in Malolos, has passed a Bill, by a large majority, providing for complete religious liberty in the Philippines. The Bill also provides for the separation of Church from State.

THE Yushin Nippo mentions a rumor to the effect that as a result of the interview between the Cabinet and the Kenseito, Marquis Yamagata, Minister President, will resign and be succeeded by Marquis Saigo, who will then proceed to form a Cabinet with the assistance of the Kenseito.

THE Band of the K. O. Regiment will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, to-morrow, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture ..... Ezzell ..... Gasman  
Selection ..... Ragas di Gelosada ..... Donsett  
Impromptu ..... Invitation a la Valse ..... Weber  
Dance ..... Des Absences ..... Ch. La. Thiers  
Reminiscences of Wales ..... Arr. Godfrey  
Valse ..... Accademica ..... Waldteufel  
God Save the Queen.

THE P. and O. Company have recently increased their fleet by the purchase from Messrs. Robert Alexander and Co., of the steamers *Rufford Hall*, *Branksome Hall*, and *Lachry Hall*. These vessels, which were built by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company of Jarrow, are of about 4,000 tons gross register, and carry sixty saloon passengers and 6,000 tons of cargo. They will shortly be transferred to the company, and will be employed in their intermediate cargo lines. The vessels will be known in the P. and O. fleet as the *Nashua*, *Pinta*, and *Thimble*.

A COOLIE who stole a bridge screen was to-day sent to gaol for forty-two days, and the theft of sundry pieces of wood resulted in another of the class being put out of harm's way for twenty-eight days.

THE steamship *Kinat Marn*, formerly *Riverdale*, which was mortgaged to the 148th Bank for 25,000 yen, in the 42nd Bank for 25,000 yen, and in the Mitsui Bank for 13,000 yen, has been taken over by the last mentioned bank for 63,000 yen. The transfer has just been made at Moji.

THE Nizam's government has suppressed the publication for six months of a vernacular paper called the *Gulburga Samachar*, printed in the Nizam's territory, which by means of inflammatory articles affecting the relationship between Europeans and Natives attempted to excite ill-feeling against the British government.

A WUCHANG dispatch received in Shanghai, states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has received another telegram from Magistrate Tsai in Lichuan announcing a fresh rebellion. The rebels have joined Yumantun and are preparing to seize the city. The Viceroy has ordered the Lieutenant General at Ichang and Colonel Yang to take troops there with all speed. Two French missionaries have been sent to Ichang from Incheon under an official escort.

THE *Sahn Pao* states that the provincial Chinese forces known as the "green battalions" have been recently reduced but their maintenance is still very costly. Viceroy Li Kuei has therefore communicated to Li Shantung Commander-in-Chief for this province asking him to train all the troops under him on foreign lines and to engage European instructors for this purpose, in the same way as the German trained troops at Woorung. The Viceroy has also suggested that pay be doubled. Commander Li on receipt of this consulted with his subordinate officers and had decided to first make these changes in the Sungkian garrisons.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of the 1st December says:—The Taku Bar is still in a wretched condition, the N.W. wind blowing the water out of the Gulf. On the 27th the following vessels were on the bar: *Lianxing*, *Peking Kwang-ping*, *Hing-shi* and *El Dorado*. Outside the bar are the *Glenhurst*, *Hagan*, and a large English steamer which is coming to Shanghai to discharge as lighters are not available. The *Glenhurst* will finish discharging her machinery, etc., in a few days. The *Lianxing* has been five days on the bar with export cargo and has only 8 ft. 6 in. water at H.W., there being only 9 ft. in the deepest part. Several lighters are stuck, being deep with railway plant ex *Glenhurst*, and with rice ex steamers from the Yangtze. However, the river is improving and 10 feet is reported above the lower nine-faths.

We have received particulars, says the *Siam Free Press*, of a gallant rescue from drowning that took place near Chantaboon on Saturday, November the 19th. At seven o'clock in the evening of that day, a *maitre marseillais* of the French gunboat, *Aspie*, fell into the sea at the Paknam battery near Chantaboon. A very strong current was running seaward at the time and the man would have been quickly carried out of sight and lost when the officer on watch, M. Nivet, and another *maitre marseillais* gallantly jumped overboard, swam to the assistance of the drowning man, and sustained him in the water until help arrived. The coolness and courage of M. Nivet were especially conspicuous, and of the other will not be overlooked. When a boat from the *Aspie* reached the drowning man and those who were attempting to save him it was found that the current had carried the latter a considerable distance out to sea.

AN instance of the rapidly-extending use of petroleum in the East is found in the Consular report on the trade of Siam for 1897. The value of the imports of the oil in that year rose to 475,437, as against 434,855 in 1896, or at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. The supplies are chiefly Russian bulk oil and Lampak, the latter running the other very close in quality.

The figures for the different imports as given by one of the largest importers, which are taken as presumably more correct than the Customs' returns, are as follows:—

Quantity,	Value,
Russian .....	297,000
Lampak .....	199,043
American (Devos) .....	49,500
Other kinds .....	12,300
Total .....	557,843

The Lampak oil, which has as good a reputation as the Russian, comes from Sumatra, and the business is in the hands of a British firm (the Borneo Co., Ltd.) A German firm (Messrs. A. Markwald and Co. Ltd.) has the agency for the Russian imports.

AN exciting incident was witnessed recently outside the office of *Punch*. A medical man from Manchester, Dr. Thomas O'Dwyer Russell, happened to pass through Fleet street, and, being attracted by a group of persons in front of the window of *Punch* office, also stood to watch his curiosity. Being moved to momentary indignation by Tootle's cartoon in the current issue on the Fashoda situation, he smashed the window, shouting "Vive la France!" and was taken into custody. The cartoon, entitled "Gold pro quo," represents an organ-grinder with a monkey (apparently meant to typify France and Major Marchand) refusing to quit his position before a private house whose occupant (England) was ordering him away. At the Mansion House, the defendant in reply to the charge, said he broke the window as a protest against a blackguard cartoon in *Punch* reflecting on the honour of the French nation and the French army. After the defendant had been removed under restraint for a week the Lord Mayor said he had received a telegram from the Mayor of Liverpool describing him as an eccentric and irresponsible person.

## GUBERNATORIAL CEREMONIES.

### SIR H. BLAKE'S FIRST LEAVE.

H. E. Sir Henry Blake, the New Governor of Hongkong, held his first leave at Government House this afternoon. There were fine guards of honour from the Hongkong Regiment, with their band and the King's Own Regiment also supplied a guard of honour. The scene in and about the reception room was one of exceptional animation, the many uniforms present largely enhancing the effect of the scene. All the foreign Consuls were present in uniform as were most of the officers of the Departmental Staff and Heads of Regiments. The uniforms of the many Naval Officers from the various warships also gave variety to the scene.

The Reception Room presented a pretty spectacle as the uniforms of staff, military and naval officers moved past. All who had the pleasure of greeting H. E. Sir Henry in wishing him all good fortune in his new home in this far Eastern clime, and for Lady and Miss Blake the same good wishes are as warmly reciprocated.

### AMERICA'S WAR BILL.

The U. S. Government have made public the following figures as to the cost of the war with Spain. Up to the close of the fiscal year, the increase of expenditure on account of the war was \$4,047,731 for the War Department, and \$24,264,438 for the Navy Department. For July, August, September, and October, this year, the expenditures of the War Department were \$107,400,368, being \$8,633,131 greater than for the same months, 1897. For the same months in this year, the Navy Department expended \$27,595,777, which was \$16,014,035 more than it spent in the like period in 1897. Up to Oct. 18, the war added to the disbursements of these two departments the sum of \$164,932,228.

### PRINCE ALEXANDER TSARV AND HIS DIAMONDS.

#### ACTION BY A BOND STREET JEWELLER.

According to a home contemporary Mr. H.W. Smith, of 7, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, recently sold by auction, at the Mori, Tokenhouse-yard (by order of the sheriff and *ex parte* "Streeter and Company v. Prince Alexander Tsarv"), a very fine suit of jewellery, comprising a diamond cross, crown, and tie, set in gold. The cross was mounted in the centre with the famous "Indian" pink diamond, known as "Noon-dee-dee" (Light of Faith), and was encircled by 17,000 old Indian diamonds—four of which were alleged to have come out of the French crown when it was broken up. The cross itself cost £750. The crown, or middle piece, had two fine pear-shaped diamonds, 54 diamonds varying in size, of exceptional colour, and a quantity of small round diamonds. It was said to be a facsimile of the first Imperial Crown of Russia designed by Peter the Great, and as worn by him and by Alexander I. This sold for £125. The tie, or true lovers' knot, which was fitted as a brooch, was set with 17 handsome diamonds, a large central one, and 50 small ones. This sold for £400.

In connection with the above it will be remembered that the May last Messrs Streeter and Co., of Bond Street, London, sued Prince Alexander Tsarv, before Mr. Justice Hyndman Jones, for \$10,100, the equivalent of £1,050 odd; for goods bargained and sold to the defendant and for work done. For the defence it was stated that the work had not been carried out in accordance with the defendant's instructions, that the diamonds supplied were of inferior quality, and that the charges for the knot and crown were excessive. After hearing the evidence his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

### PERAK NEWS.

Mr. W. H. Treacher, the Resident of Perak, goes home on six months' leave in April next, and Mr. J. P. Rodger proceeds thither as Acting Resident. Mr. Belief is acting as the latter's *locum tenens* in Selangor, in addition to his own appointment.

Provision is to be made in the 1899 estimates for a salary of \$500 per annum for Raja Musa, who has been chosen as H. H. the Sultan's successor. Raja Musa will take the title of Raja Muda.

Rinderpest has caused such havoc amongst the buffaloes in Lower Perak district that, where formerly herds were to be counted, now tens are not to be seen.

The work on the railway at Tanjong Malim is going on apace. There is now about five or six miles of earth-work completed, and ten cylinders for the bridge over the Bernam river have arrived.

Two Tamil women, who were granted a free passage from India, on condition of entering into a contract as indentured coolies for one of the sugar estates in Perak, and who on arrival at Penang refused to sign their contract, were fined \$50 each recently by the magistrate at Penang. This is the first prosecution of the kind in Perak.

A rather sensational case in Malayan life is to be heard shortly in the Teluk Anson Court. A Malay is charged with the abduction of his niece into the jungle, where he is said to have forced her to remain with him for two months. They are now both in the lock-up awaiting trial. Malakomed law forbids an alliance of this nature.—*Perak Pioneer*.

### ROUGH TREATMENT OF A QUACK-DOCTOR.

There is living in Penang an old Pathan, who professes to be possessed of all kinds of medicines and cures for all kinds of diseases. Recently he was summoned to a house in Perak Road by a Malay, who had become afflicted with ophthalmitis, and straightway attended. Doctor and patient, after some haggling, having come to terms in reference to payment for services rendered, the former administered an unguent by outward application, which at once cured the Malay's eye agony. The poor man danced about his house and yelled to his friends and neighbours for assistance. Two Malays rushed to the rescue and, having caught hold of the doctor, commenced beating him. Down went the Pathan on his knees and begged for mercy, tendering Rs. 5 as a bribe to his assistants to let him go. The money was accepted, but a second beating was administered, and the morning's dawn lighted a wiser but a madder quack-doctor on his way back to Penang.

## HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY.

The following is the sixth Annual Report, 1897-8:—

The following meetings were held during the Season:—1897 and December—A Lecture by His Excellency, Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G. entitled "Two Small Sketches of Great Men." 1898 17th January—Lecture by Colonel Eldridge, R. E. upon "Aerial Navigation." 28th January—Lecture by Mr. W. Macbeth on "The Traditions and Historical Associations of the Chinese." 9th February—Lecture by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. on "Seely's Expansion of England." 23rd February—Lecture by Lieutenant-Colonel Retzliff, H.K.R. on "The Habits and Customs of the Sikhs." 26th February—Lecture by Mr. W. V. Drummond on "The Secret of the British Empire." 9th March—Lecture by Comptroller Holland, A. D. C. on "The Sea." 6th April—Lecture by Sir John Carrington, K.C.M.G. on "Volunteering." 13th April—Lecture by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. on "Vasco Da Gama." 20th April—Evening Meeting at which Mr. F. B. Owen gave a lecture on Electric Discharge with explanation and exhibition of the Graphophone and Phonograph.

The Council tender their best thanks to those gentlemen who so ably assisted at the various meetings during last season. The Council have to regret the departure from the Colony in February last of their President Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G. who had always given very great encouragement to the Society not only by his frequent attendance, but also by the papers which he read before the Members. An address was presented to him a few days before his departure from the Colony. His Excellency, Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G. has kindly consented to become President of the Society in his place. The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Attorney General's Office, at the Supreme Court on Friday, the 16th December, 1898, at 4 p.m. The accounts will be presented at the Meeting, with a view to their being passed. Any member of the Society, who is either willing to read a paper himself or who knows of any friend who is willing to do so, is requested to kindly communicate with the Hon. Sec. (Hon. H. E. Pollock). This season will commence with a Concert to be given at St. George's Hall on Thursday, the 22nd of December, at 9.30 p.m. A programme will shortly be issued.

### FASHODA EVACUATED.

#### Commercial Interests Alarmed.

The following semi-official note was published in Paris on November 4th:—"The Government has decided not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda. This decision was arrived at by the Council of Ministers after an exhaustive examination of the question. The Government, in reply to the interpellation which it is to be addressed to in the Chamber on the subject, will avail itself of the opportunity to explain to the Chamber the motives of this resolution."

A telegram from Cairo, of yesterday date, said that a report was current there that Major Marchand will return immediately to Fashoda to resume the leadership of his expedition, which he will conduct to Khartoum.

The decision to evacuate Fashoda is said to have been largely influenced by the pressure of private representations from various towns in France. When war became possible the commercial interests of the country were seriously alarmed, and protests and memorials in favour of peace literally showered upon the Elysée. To some of these M. Faure replied through his secretaries; but the nature of the whole was too impressive not to receive the serious attention of M. Dupuy in forming his Cabinet. From Paris alone came a huge load of appeals to the same purpose, and these were mostly directed between the President and M. Delcandé, M. Lockroy, looking at war from a purely naval standpoint, made capitulation a condition of his acceptance of office. The new Minister of Marine, who is the Beresford of Paris in fleet development, saw clearly that the French Navy, in its present condition is utterly unequal to that of Great Britain.

The *Times*, next morning, in an article on the subject, said:—"It is curious to note that the French Press just now uniformly speaks as if we had been the aggressors in this matter, as if we had committed the unfriendly act, and as if we had known a small exploring expedition across the path of a French army operating for two or a half year against a formidable antagonist. This can only be the result of the unfortunate habit of supposing that England, because she does not say much about her dignity and honour, and because she is slow to move on small occasions, is to be regarded as likely to cut up with any indignity or injury that it may please others to inflict. It will bring about better and more cordial relations if our neighbours understand once for all that this is a mistake. France will find as very ready to be her friend, as we have not ceased to be, even in this rather acute controversy, if she will only pursue her own vital interests and cease to find pleasure in inflicting small annoyances wherever she and this country come in contact."

The French papers continue to discuss the question. The *Revue de Paris* says:—"People understand better in London than in Paris the power which France would soon acquire, a power at once economic and political, if she were enabled to constitute for her benefit the African Empire which Great Britain intends to carve out for herself alone. The dream of a French Abyssinia disturbs the rest of our good neighbours across the Channel, for its realisation would ruin British influence in the Red Sea. The English will dread competition in the trade from the Cape to Cairo, and that is why French progress on the Bahar-el-Ghazal and the Upper Nile is regarded as an aggression."

The *Gazette* frankly remarks:—"We do not know what Fashoda is worth, but we know what a naval war with the first maritime power of the world would cost. The French flag, which a handful of brave men planted on the banks of the White Nile, is, therefore, going sadly back towards Senegal. The shame of this apparent retreat recoils on the statesmen who have brought us to this lamentable situation."

According to the *Revue* the abandonment of Fashoda does not seem likely to result in a cessation of British armaments, in calculating the move of the members of the Cabinet, who are at this moment excited by a regular warlike mania. "It is to be feared," the journal says, "that the success achieved at Fashoda will instead of calming only accounts of it is bellicose ardour of the British nation. Public opinion in its intoxication will not rest satisfied without having received complete satisfaction in China, where interests just as serious are at stake. This must be borne in mind; the abandonment of Fashoda will not solve the situation, and it will be well to look forward to formidable complications and to take all necessary precautions."



